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 ********
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Lat logoff:  09jan01 19:02:50
Logon file001 11jan01 15:48:00
           *** ANNOUNCEMENT ***
                  ***
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***Dail and Snda Telegraph (London) Paper (File 756)
***The Mirror Grop Pblication (United Kingdom) (File 757)
***Pro Science Dail Eential (File 458, 459)
***WIPO/PCT Patent Flltext (File 349)

UPDATING RESUMED
***Extel New Card from Primark (File 501)
***TFSD Ownerhip Databae (File 540)
                           ***
RELOADED
***Kompa Central/Eatern Erope (File 593)
***Kompa Latin America (File 586)
***Brand and their Companie (File 116)
***Kompa USA (File 584)
***Kompa Canada (File 594)
***PcINFO (File 11)
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***EconBase (File 565)
***Unlisted Drugs (File 140)

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File   1:ERIC  1966-2000/Dec 05
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      Set  Items  Description
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? b 410

>>>'IALOG' not recognized as set or accession number
? set hi ;set hi

       11jan01 15:48:07 User233835 Session D475.1
            $0.41    0.118 DialUnits File1
     $0.41  Estimated cost File1
     $0.05  TYMNET
     $0.46  Estimated cost this search
     $0.46  Estimated total session cost   0.118 DialUnits

File 410:Chronolog(R)  1981-2000 Sep/Oct
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      Set  Items  Description
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?
HILIGHT set on as ''
HILIGHT set on as ''
? b 155,5, 357

       11jan01 15:48:19 User233835 Session D475.2
            $0.00    0.056 DialUnits File410
     $0.00  Estimated cost File410
     $0.01  TYMNET
     $0.01  Estimated cost this search
     $0.47  Estimated total session cost   0.174 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2000/Dec W4
        (c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation
*File 155: For information on updating, changes to the file, and
check tags information please see Help News155.
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R)  1969-2001/Jan W2
        (c) 2001 BIOSIS
  File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs  1982-2001/Jan B1
        (c) 2001 Derwent Publ Ltd
*File 357: Price changes as of 1/1/01. Please see HELP RATES 357.

      Set  Items  Description
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? s DNA or RNA or nucleotide or polynucleotide or oligonucleotide or nucleic

         1212511  DNA
          629961  RNA
          265734  NUCLEOTIDE
            9366  POLYNUCLEOTIDE
           57241  OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
          241858  NUCLEIC
      S1 1786151  DNA OR RNA OR NUCLEOTIDE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR
                  OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC
? s s1 and (amplification or amplify or hybridize or hybridization)

         1786151  S1
           94188  AMPLIFICATION
           13009  AMPLIFY
            7323  HYBRIDIZE
          226270  HYBRIDIZATION
      S2  236217  S1 AND (AMPLIFICATION OR AMPLIFY OR HYBRIDIZE OR
                  HYBRIDIZATION)
? s s2 and ((O(w)alkyl) or (O(w)methyl))

          236217  S2
          362079  O
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          32335  ALKYL
           2061  O(W)[redacted]YL
         362079  O
         338947  METHYL
          11374  O(W)METHYL
      S3    106  S2 AND ((O(W)ALKYL) OR (O(W)METHYL))
? s s3 and (probe or primer)

            106  S3
         158132  PROBE
          39932  PRIMER
      S4     30  S3 AND (PROBE OR PRIMER)
? rd

...completed examining records
      S5     23  RD (unique items)
? t s5/6/1-23


 5/6/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
10038605   99403426
    High-density nucleoside analog probe arrays for enhanced
hybridization.
Jun-Jul 1999


 5/6/2     (Item 2 from file: 155)
09515791   98213754
   Advantages of 2'-O-methyl oligoribonucleotide probes for
detecting RNA targets.
May 1 1998


 5/6/3     (Item 3 from file: 155)
09278781   97332528
    Evidence for tryptophan hydroxylase and hydroxy-indol-O-
methyl-transferase mRNAs in human blood platelets.
1997


 5/6/4     (Item 4 from file: 155)
08868572   97000182
  Antisense oligonucleotides inhibit in vitro cDNA synthesis by HIV-1
reverse transcriptase.
Summer 1996


 5/6/5     (Item 5 from file: 155)
07348728   91033034
  Molecular cloning and characterization of rat liver
catechol-O-methyltransferase.
Sep 14 1990


 5/6/6     (Item 6 from file: 155)
06480476   91005995
  Primary structure, genomic organization and heterologous expression of a
glucose transporter from Arabidopsis thaliana.
Oct 1990


 5/6/7     (Item 7 from file: 155)
05076798   87316874
   Synthesis and hybridization studies on two complementary nona(2'-
O-methyl)ribonucleotides.
```

5/6/8 (Item 1 from file: 357)
0247947 DBA Accession No.: 2000-02437
Preparation of **oligonucleotide** with bioreversible phosphate blocking groups, useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and research reagents e.g. for inhibiting specific gene expression and as primers in PCR reactions - **nucleic** acid with bioreversible phosphate blocking group used as **DNA probe**, **DNA primer** and antisense **oligonucleotide** 1999

5/6/9 (Item 2 from file: 357)
0238816 DBA Accession No.: 99-08917
Novel nucleoside or base analogs - used in **DNA** sequencing and labeling of **DNA probe** 1999

5/6/10 (Item 3 from file: 357)
0236099 DBA Accession No.: 99-06200
New oligonucleotides for modulating gene expression by **RNA** mimicry - **RNA probe** for use in disease diagnosis and **RNA oligonucleotide** for use in HIV virus and retro virus disease therapy 1999

5/6/11 (Item 4 from file: 357)
0228050 DBA Accession No.: 98-09647
Detection of susceptibility to or presence of obsessive-compulsive disorder - by measuring for decreased levels of catechol-**O-methyltransferase** and or MAO-A for treatment and drug screening 1998

5/6/12 (Item 5 from file: 357)
0222872 DBA Accession No.: 98-04469
Detecting and amplifying **nucleic** acid sequences - **DNA probe** for use in diagnostic **hybridization** assay 1998

5/6/13 (Item 6 from file: 357)
0217925 DBA Accession No.: 97-13046
Oligonucleotide analog arrays for enhanced **hybridization** - **DNA probe** or **RNA probe** array (conference abstract) 1997

5/6/14 (Item 7 from file: 357)
0213407 DBA Accession No.: 97-08528
Oligonucleotides capable of passive diffusion across cell membranes - **oligonucleotide** analog capable of passive diffusion into a cell, for use as a diagnostic **DNA probe** or in therapy 1997

5/6/15 (Item 8 from file: 357)
0205528 DBA Accession No.: 97-00649
3' Cycle-labeled oligonucleotides with predictable length for **primer** extension and transgene analysis - labeling using the polymerase chain reaction 1996

5/6/16 (Item 9 from file: 357)
0181946 DBA Accession No.: 95-06834
Relative stabilities of triple helices composed of combinations of

DNA, **RNA** and 2'-O-[redacted]thyl-**RNA** backbones: chimeric circular [redacted]gonucleotides as probes - trip[redacted] helix stability determination; application to **hybridization probe** design 1995

5/6/17 (Item 10 from file: 357)
0173657 DBA Accession No.: 95-00478
New **oligonucleotide** analogs - with adjacent nitrogen atom and improved nuclease-resistance, for application as a diagnostic **DNA probe** in **DNA** or **RNA hybridization**, and as an aptamer etc. in therapy 1994

5/6/18 (Item 11 from file: 357)
0152967 DBA Accession No.: 93-11019
Oligonucleotide hybridizing with the beta-amyloid precursor protein - **DNA probe** or **RNA probe** for Alzheimer disease diagnosis 1993

5/6/19 (Item 12 from file: 357)
0123813 DBA Accession No.: 91-11455
Introduction of the tetracycline-resistance transposon, Tn916, into Eubacterium limosum - from Enterococcus faecalis for use in transposon mutagenesis (conference abstract) 1991

5/6/20 (Item 13 from file: 357)
0072454 DBA Accession No.: 88-03303
Cloning genes for the biosynthesis of a macrolide antibiotic - isolation of overlapping clones covering 58 kb of Streptomyces fradiae tylosin biosynthesis genes 1987

5/6/21 (Item 14 from file: 357)
0061372 DBA Accession No.: 87-05720
2'-O-methylated **RNA** preparation - useful as **RNA probe** 1986

5/6/22 (Item 15 from file: 357)
0049981 DBA Accession No.: 86-07829
Cloning tylosin biosynthetic genes from Streptomyces fradiae. - macrocin **O-methyltransferase** gene characterization (conference abstract) 1986

5/6/23 (Item 16 from file: 357)
0019240 DBA Accession No.: 84-02515
Cloning and expression of antibiotic production genes - application of recombinant **DNA** technology to Streptomyces spp. antibiotic production 1984
? t s5/7/4-8, 15-18, 21, 23

5/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08868572 97000182
Antisense oligonucleotides inhibit in vitro cDNA synthesis by HIV-1 reverse transcriptase.
Boiziau C; Tarrago-Litvak L; Sinha ND; Moreau S; Litvak S; Toulme JJ
INSERM U386, Universite Bordeaux II, France.

Antisense & nucleic [redacted]id drug development (UNITED STA[redacted]S) Summer 1996, 6 (2) p103-9, ISSN [redacted]-2906 Journal Code: CJY
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The inhibition of reverse transcription by various chemically modified antisense oligonucleotides was studied in a cell-free system, composed of an **RNA** template, a **primer** oligodeoxynucleotide, and the HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT). Different mechanisms of inhibition were observed depending on the chemical structure of the antisense molecule. (1) The **hybridization** of 2'-O-allyl **oligonucleotide** to the **RNA** template promotes a physical arrest of the polymerase. (2) The antisense effect of phosphodiester or phosphorothioate oligonucleotides is essentially due to the RNase H-mediated cleavage of the **RNA**. (3) A third mechanism was observed with phosphorothioate oligonucleotides that directly interact with the enzyme. Chimeric oligonucleotides, composed of an unmodified region flanked by 2'-**O-methyl** groups, led to less efficient inhibition than the parent unmodified oligomer, although the inhibitory mechanism was the same. No inhibitory effect was detected when alpha or methylphosphonate oligomers were used.

5/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07348728 91033034
Molecular cloning and characterization of rat liver catechol-O-methyltransferase.
Salminen M; Lundstrom K; Tilgmann C; Savolainen R; Kalkkinen N; Ulmanen I
Orion Corporation, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, Helsinki, Finland.
Gene (NETHERLANDS) Sep 14 1990, 93 (2) p241-7, ISSN 0378-1119 Journal Code: FOP
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The coding sequence of rat liver catechol-**O-methyl** -transferase (COMT; EC 2.1.1.6) was determined from rat cDNA and genomic libraries were screened with **DNA** probes and specific antiserum. The open reading frame consisted of 663 nucleotides coding for a 221-amino acid (aa) polypeptide with a deduced Mr of 24,747. No obvious hydrophobic signal sequence, membrane-spanning domains, or potential N-glycosylation sites were found in this sequence. The identity of the clone and the accuracy of the sequence was verified by direct aa sequencing of the tryptic peptides derived from the purified rat liver enzyme. **Primer** extension analysis showed that the transcription start point of the rat liver COMT mRNA was 450 bp upstream from the translation start codon. A putative polyadenylation signal (ATTAAA) was found in the 3'-noncoding region. The predicted size of the COMT transcript was 1.8-2.0 kb, which could be confirmed from Northern **hybridization** analyses of the isolated rat liver mRNA. One polypeptide of 25 kDa, could be immunoprecipitated with anti-COMT antibody from in vitro translation of rat liver mRNA. Employing the **DNA** blot analysis only one COMT-encoding gene was found in the rat genome.

5/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06480476 91005995
Primary structure, genomic organization and heterologous expression of a glucose transporter from Arabidopsis thaliana.
Sauer N; Friedlander K; Graml-Wicke U
Universitat Regensburg, Lehrstuhl fur Zellbiologie und Pflanzenphysiologie, Regensburg, FRG.
EMBO journal (ENGLAND) Oct 1990, 9 (10) p3045-50, ISSN 0261-4189

Journal Code: EMB
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Both genomic and full length cDNA clones of an Arabidopsis thaliana sugar carrier, STP1, have been obtained using a cDNA clone of the H+/hexose cotransporter from the green alga Chlorella kessleri as **hybridization probe**. The peptide predicted from these sequences in 522 amino acids long and has a molecular weight of 57,518 kd. This higher plant sugar carrier contains 12 putative transmembrane segments and is highly homologous to the H+/hexose cotransporter from Chlorella, with an overall identity in the amino acid sequence of 47.1%. It is also homologous to the human HepG2 glucose transporter (28.4%), and other sugar carriers from man, rat, yeast and Escherichia coli. The definite proof for the function of the STP1 protein as a hexose transporter and data on its substrate specificity were obtained by heterologous expression in the fission yeast Schizosaccharomyces pombe. Transformed yeast cells transport D-glucose with a 100-fold lower KM value than control cells. Moreover only the transformed cells were able to accumulate the non-metabolizable D-glucose analogue 3-**O-methyl** -D-glucose, indicating that the Arabidopsis carrier catalyses an energy dependent, active uptake of hexoses. Expression of STP1 mRNA is low in heterotrophic tissues like roots or flowers. High levels of expression are found in leaves.

5/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05076798 87316874

Synthesis and **hybridization** studies on two complementary nona(2'-**O-methyl**)ribonucleotides.

Inoue H; Hayase Y; Imura A; Iwai S; Miura K; Ohtsuka E

Nucleic acids research (ENGLAND) Aug 11 1987, 15 (15) p6131-48, ISSN 0305-1048 Journal Code: O8L

Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

2'-**O-Methyl** derivatives of the common ribonucleosides except for guanosine were synthesized via the 2'-O-methylation of appropriately-protected nucleosides with CH3I in the presence of Ag2O. The 2'-O-methylguanosine derivative was prepared by the monomethylation of a 2',3'-cis-diol system with diazomethane. These derivatives were converted to protected 2'-O-methylribonucleoside 3'-phosphates and used for **oligonucleotide** synthesis on polymer supports. Thus, oligo(2'-**O-methyl** -ribonucleotides) having the sequence identical to the consensus sequence of the 5'-splice junction CAGGUAAGU and its complement were synthesized in a stepwise manner using the phosphotriester method. Thermal stabilities (Tm's) of the duplex of these 2'-**O-methyl** ribo-oligomers and eight related duplexes containing ribo- or deoxyribo-oligomers were examined. It was found that the 2'-**O-methyl** oligoribonucleotides can be utilized as an alternative to an oligoribonucleotide **probe** in **RNA** hybridizations as the hybrid formed has a high, or a higher Tm, the **probe** is much easier to synthesize and it is less likely to be enzymatically degraded.

5/7/8 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0247947 DBA Accession No.: 2000-02437 PATENT

Preparation of **oligonucleotide** with bioreversible phosphate blocking groups, useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and research reagents e.g. for inhibiting specific gene expression and as primers in PCR reactions - **nucleic** acid with bioreversible phosphate blocking group used as **DNA probe**, **DNA primer** and antisense

oligonucleotide
AUTHOR: Manoharan M; [redacted]saev A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Carlsbad, CA, USA.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Isis-Pharm. 1999
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9955717 PATENT DATE: 19991104 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2000-038632 (2003)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 66638 APPLIC. DATE: 19980424
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 99US8873 APPLIC. DATE: 19990423
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A means of producing oligonucleotides with bioreversible phosphate blocking groups using amidite chemistry, is claimed. The bioreversible phosphate protecting group is formed as an integral part of the amidite reagent. The oligonucleotides can be used as **DNA** probes, **DNA** primers and antisense oligonucleotides. The oligonucleotides specifically contain a moiety of formula (I), in which Z is a 6-14C aryl or 1-6C alkyl, Y1 and Y2 are O or S, Y3 is C(=O) or S, q is 2-4 and R1 is H, OH, F or R2-(R3)n, where R2 is a 3-20C alkyl, 4-20C alkenyl, 2-20C alkynyl, 1-20C alkoxy, 2-20C alkenyloxy or 2-20C alkynyloxy, R3 is H, amino, halogen, OH, SH, keto, carboxyl, NO2, nitroso, nitrile, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, **O-alkyl** , S-alkyl, NH-alkyl, N-dialkyl, O-aryl, S-aryl, NH-aryl, O-aralkyl, S-aralkyl, NH-aralkyl, imidazole, azido, hydrazino, sulfoxide, etc. This is used to produce oligonucleotides for use in therapy, diagnosis and research, including inhibition of specific gene expression, and as **DNA** primers in polymerase chain reaction protocols. The bioreversible protecting group enhances the chemical and biophysical properties and nuclease resistance of the oligonucleotides. (79pp)

5/7/15 (Item 8 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
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0205528 DBA Accession No.: 97-00649
3' Cycle-labeled oligonucleotides with predictable length for **primer** extension and transgene analysis - labeling using the polymerase chain reaction
AUTHOR: Tsai C J; Mielke M R; Podila G K; Chiang V L
CORPORATE AFFILIATE: Univ.Michigan-Technol.Inst.Wood-Res.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Biotechnology Research Center, Institute of Wood Research, School of Forestry and Wood Products, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931, USA. email:chtsai@mtu.edu
JOURNAL: Nucleic Acids Res. (24, 24, 5060-61) 1996
ISSN: 0305-1048 CODEN: NARHAD
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Efficient labeling of short oligonucleotides at their 3'-ends was achieved through the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). By omitting at least 1 dNTP during the cycle labeling step, 3'-ends of labeled oligonucleotides could be accurately defined which obviates the need for tedious gel purification. The cycle-labeling step incorporated 10 nucleotides (nt) into the **primer** I of which 7 nt were radioactive, resulting in a **primer** 35 bases long. Using this cycle-labeled oligo for **primer** extension, the 5' terminus of aspen (Populus) **O-methyltransferase** transcript could be effectively detected using as little as 5 ug of total **RNA** in only 3 hr autoradiography. This method may be extended to other applications in which labeled oligonucleotides are used, such as **oligonucleotide hybridization** and in vitro transcription. (8 ref)

5/7/16 (Item 9 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
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0181946 DBA Accession No.: 95-06834
Relative stabilities of triple helices composed of combinations of **DNA**, **RNA** and 2'-**O-methyl-RNA** backbones: chimeric circular oligonucleotides as probes - triple helix stability determination; application to **hybridization probe** design
AUTHOR: Wang S; +Kool E T
CORPORATE AFFILIATE: Univ.Rochester
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627, USA.
JOURNAL: Nucleic Acids Res. (23, 7, 1157-64) 1995
ISSN: 0305-1048 CODEN: NARHAD
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A systematic study is described of the effects of varied backbone structure on the stabilities of pyr-pur-pyr triple helices. The effects were measured using 6 circular 34-base oligonucleotides containing **DNA**, **RNA** and/or 2'-**O-methyl-RNA** residues designed to bind a complementary single-stranded purine target strand by triple helix formation. 18 Different backbone combinations were studied at pH 5.5 and 7.0 by optical melting experiments and results were compared with the stabilities of the corresponding Watson-Crick duplexes. When the target purine strand was **DNA**, all circles formed pH-dependent triple helical complexes which were considerably stronger than the duplexes alone. When **RNA** was the target, 5 of the 9 complexes studied were of the pH-dependent triplex type and the other 4 complexes were significantly stronger than the corresponding duplexes. By correct choice of ligand structure, it is now possible to choose to bind either to **RNA** or to **DNA** single strands with high selectivity under physiological conditions. This may prove useful in designing **hybridization** probes for biological research and diagnostic applications. (47 ref)

5/7/17 (Item 10 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0173657 DBA Accession No.: 95-00478 PATENT
New **oligonucleotide** analogs - with adjacent nitrogen atom and improved nuclease-resistance, for application as a diagnostic **DNA probe** in **DNA** or **RNA hybridization**, and as an aptamer etc. in therapy
AUTHOR: Sanghvi Y S; Cook P D
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Isis-Pharm. 1994
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9422893 PATENT DATE: 941013 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 94-333100 (9441)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: WO 9339979 APPLIC. DATE: 930330
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 94US3129 APPLIC. DATE: 940323
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: **Oligonucleotide** analogs of formula (I) (where L1-L2-L3-L4 = CH2-NR1-NR2-CH2, CH2-CH2-NR1-NR2 or NR1-NR2-CH2-CH2, R1, R2 = e.g. H, alkyl or substituted alkyl having 1-10C alkenyl or substituted alkenyl having 2-10C, alkynyl, or substituted alkynyl having 2-10C, alkaryl, substituted alkaryl, aralkyl, or substituted aralkyl having 7-14C, Bx = a nucleoside base, Q = O, S, CH2, CHF or CF2, n = an integer greater than 0 and X = e.g. H, OH, 1-10C alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkaryl or aralkyl, F, Cl, Br, CN, CF3, OFC3, OCN, **O-alkyl**, S-alkyl, N-alkyl, O-alkenyl) are claimed. The compounds are resistant to degradative nucleases (EC-3.1.31.1) and **hybridize** more strongly and with greater fidelity than known oligonucleotides or **oligonucleotide** analogs. They can be taken into cells by simple passive transport. The **oligonucleotide** analogs can be used in therapeutics, diagnostics and research. They can be used for modulating the production or activity of a protein in an organism, treating an organism having a disease characterized by the undesired production or

for assaying a sequence-specific **nucleic** acid. (125pp)

5/7/18 (Item 11 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
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0152967 DBA Accession No.: 93-11019 PATENT
Oligonucleotide hybridizing with the beta-amyloid precursor protein - **DNA probe** or **RNA probe** for Alzheimer disease diagnosis
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Isis-Pharm. 1993
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9313114 PATENT DATE: 930708 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 93-227257 (9328)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 814963 APPLIC. DATE: 911224
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 92US10785 APPLIC. DATE: 921216
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A new **oligonucleotide** (8-25 nucleotides) hybridizes specifically with a beta-amyloid precursor protein gene (APP) (**DNA** or **RNA**). At least 1 of the linking groups between **nucleotide** units contains a sulfur-containing group (e.g. phosphorothioate), and at least 1 **nucleotide** may be modified at the 2'-position with an **O-alkyl** group. The **oligonucleotide** may be used (as antisense **RNA**) to modulate expression of the APP gene, or as a **DNA probe** or **RNA probe** for detection of the presence of the APP gene in cells or tissues, by **hybridization** with a translation initiation site or codon 717 of the APP gene. A mutant APP may be detected by differential affinity of particular oligonucleotides for mutant versus wild-type APP. The oligonucleotides are useful in diagnosis and therapy of Alzheimer disease. (45pp)

5/7/21 (Item 14 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
(c) 2001 Derwent Publ Ltd. All rts. reserv.

0061372 DBA Accession No.: 87-05720 PATENT
2'-O-methylated **RNA** preparation - useful as **RNA probe**
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Ajinomoto 1986
PATENT NUMBER: JP 61291595 (Kokai) PATENT DATE: 861222
WPI ACCESSION NO.: 87-034055 (8705)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: JP 85133182 APPLIC. DATE: 850619
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: JP 85133182 APPLIC. DATE: 850619
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ABSTRACT: In the preparation of 2'-O-methylated **RNA** , ribosides selected from 2'-**O-methyluridine**, 2'-**O-methyl**- N4-protected-cytidine, 2'-**O-methyl**- N6-protected-adenosine and 2'-**O-methyl**- N2-protected guanosine are linked in order between the 5'-OH and 3'-OH of the ribosides via phosphoric acid so that the resulting 2'-O-methylated **RNA** may have a predetermined sequence. The protective groups are removed. The 2'-O-methylated **RNA** can **hybridize** with complementary **RNA** or **DNA** to form a stable hybrid and is useful as an **RNA probe**. (12pp)

5/7/23 (Item 16 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs
(c) 2001 Derwent Publ Ltd. All rts. reserv.

0019240 DBA Accession No.: 84-02515
Cloning and expression of antibiotic production genes - application of recombinant **DNA** technology to Streptomyces spp. antibiotic production

AUTHOR: Martin J F; [redacted] J A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Depa[redacted]nento de Microbiologia, Facult[redacted]de Biologia, Universidad de Leon, Leon, Spain.
JOURNAL: Bio/Technology (2, 1, 63-72) 1984
CODEN: 2049Y
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Genes coding for antibiotic biosynthetic enzymes, but not genes coding for formation of primary biosynthetic precursors, are clustered. This greatly facilitates the cloning of genes involved in antibiotic biosynthesis. 3 Types of cloning vector are available: low-copy number plasmids, such as SCP2 sex plasmids and their derivatives, high-copy number plasmids, such as pIJ860 and pFJ123, and phage, such as phi-C31. **DNA** is introduced by protoplast transformation or phage transfection. Antibiotic biosynthesis genes that have already been cloned include the pab gene of Streptomyces griseus coding for candicidin, and an **O-methyltransferase** of Streptomyces coelicolor involved in undecylprodigiosin biosynthesis. Expression of the cloned genes has been achieved in Streptomyces spp. and in Escherichia coli. Promoter-**probe** vectors have been constructed and used to clone **DNA** sequences containing transcriptional control sequences. Increasing antibiotic production by **amplification** of genes coding for rate-limiting enzymes is being studied. It may be possible to construct novel gene combinations to give new antibiotics that do not exist in nature. (95 ref)

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? e au=Becker, Michael m


Ref   Items  Index-term
E1        5  AU=BECKER-ZIMMERMANN K
E2        1  AU=BECKER, HD
E3        0 *AU=BECKER, MICHAEL M
E4        1  AU=BECKERBANS J
E5        1  AU=BECKERC J-C
E6        1  AU=BECKERC JC
E7        1  AU=BECKERDITE F
E8        3  AU=BECKERDITE F W
E9        1  AU=BECKERDITE F W JR
E10       1  AU=BECKERDITE FW
E11       1  AU=BECKERDITE FW JR
E12       6  AU=BECKERDITE J M

          Enter P or PAGE for more
? e au=Becker, Michael


Ref   Items  Index-term
E1        5  AU=BECKER-ZIMMERMANN K
E2        1  AU=BECKER, HD
E3        0 *AU=BECKER, MICHAEL
E4        1  AU=BECKERBANS J
E5        1  AU=BECKERC J-C
E6        1  AU=BECKERC JC
E7        1  AU=BECKERDITE F
E8        3  AU=BECKERDITE F W
E9        1  AU=BECKERDITE F W JR
E10       1  AU=BECKERDITE FW
E11       1  AU=BECKERDITE FW JR
E12       6  AU=BECKERDITE J M

          Enter P or PAGE for more
? e au=Becker, M


Ref   Items  Index-term
E1        5  AU=BECKER-ZIMMERMANN K
```

```
E2          1  AU=BECKE[redacted]HD
E3          0 *AU=BECKE[redacted]M
E4          1  AU=BECKERBANS J
E5          1  AU=BECKERC J-C
E6          1  AU=BECKERC JC
E7          1  AU=BECKERDITE F
E8          3  AU=BECKERDITE F W
E9          1  AU=BECKERDITE F W JR
E10         1  AU=BECKERDITE FW
E11         1  AU=BECKERDITE FW JR
E12         6  AU=BECKERDITE J M

          Enter P or PAGE for more
? logoff

       11jan01 15:56:29 User233835 Session D475.3
            $2.73    0.853 DialUnits File155
               $0.00  7 Type(s) in Format  6
               $0.80  4 Type(s) in Format  7
            $0.80  11 Types
     $3.53  Estimated cost File155
            $3.78    0.674 DialUnits File5
     $3.78  Estimated cost File5
            $3.69    0.292 DialUnits File357
               $0.00  16 Type(s) in Format  6
              $16.45  7 Type(s) in Format  7
           $16.45  23 Types
    $20.14  Estimated cost File357
            OneSearch, 3 files,  1.819 DialUnits FileOS
     $0.45  TYMNET
    $27.90  Estimated cost this search
    $28.37  Estimated total session cost   1.993 DialUnits
Logoff: level 00.12.12 D  15:56:29
```